

## **Recommended Guidelines of Knowledge, Training, and Experience for Homeland Security and Domestic Preparedness Professionals**

AHMP Homeland Security Committee

In response to Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD) 5 and 8 (1), most of which became effective in 2005, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) prepared a new set of standards that include revisions of the National Response Plan, which has been superseded by the National Response Framework (2), and the adoption of a National Incident Management System (NIMS) (3), an "all-hazard" response to Hazardous Material (HazMat) and Terrorist's incidents, which was updated in December of 2008.

These two documents mandate a national preparedness system, a national framework for response, and a national incident management system to be employed by all government agencies, private-sector companies and non-profit organizations that have emergency response responsibilities or on-site hazardous materials, and are currently subject to emergency response requirements. The purpose of the new standards is to provide a coordinated, unified response to future natural disasters, HazMat, and/or terrorism incidents. While private-sector entities cannot be required to be NIMS compliant, DHS strongly encourages private-sector organizations that are directly involved in response operations to have their response personnel receive NIMS training and that the response elements of their organization be NIMS compliant.

The above referenced HSPDs along with numerous Federal and State regulations require individuals who operate in the homeland security arena to possess certain training, certifications and experience.

In response to the above HSPDs and various regulations, the Alliance of Hazardous Materials Professionals (AHMP's) Homeland Security Committee (HSC) was tasked with attempting to identify Certified Hazardous Materials Managers (CHMMs) who possess the unique skill-set that combines their knowledge and experience in both hazardous materials management and homeland security. With the vast number of specialties within the homeland security field, the HSC has determined that too few CHMMs would possess the knowledge and experience in all areas of homeland security. Therefore, the HSC decided to develop two areas of specialization in which CHMMs can demonstrate their knowledge, training, and experience in order to promote themselves as qualified professionals.

The very first item in the Institute of Hazardous Materials Management's CHMM Code of Ethics reads as follows: **"A CHMM shall be aware of his or her own competence and not attempt a function beyond his or her level."** With that in mind, the HSC attempted to identify certain minimum qualifications CHMMs should possess before promoting themselves as either Homeland Security Professionals or Domestic Preparedness Professionals. Since there are several organizations that currently certify members in various homeland security related areas, AHMP must be careful in how it promotes its members with respect to homeland security. However, the HSC believes that AHMP is the one organization that has members with extensive knowledge of both hazardous materials and homeland security. Therefore, the HSC recommends the following guidelines for CHMMs to follow before they promote themselves as either Homeland Security Professionals or Domestic Preparedness Professionals:

### **Homeland Security Professional**

1. A current CHMM in good standing
2. Possess the following minimum training and certifications:
  - ICS-100 & 200 - Incident Command System (ICS) (8)
  - IS-700.a - Introduction to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) (8)
  - IS-800.b - Introduction to the National Response Framework (8)
3. Training, knowledge and experience should be demonstrated in at least two of the following areas:

- Preparation of Security Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) (4).
  - Design, installation, operation or maintenance of physical security systems that address target hardening, access control and/or cyber-security.
  - Conducting threat assessments
4. Practical experience with at least one of the following security regulations:
- Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) regulations 33 CFR 101 (5)
  - Department of Transportation (DOT) security regulations 49 CFR 172.800 (6)
  - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) 6 CFR 27 (7)
5. Five years of practical experience in planning or responding to security related incidents.

### **Domestic Preparedness Professional**

1. A current CHMM in good standing
2. Possess the following minimum training and certifications:
- ICS-100 & 200 - Incident Command System (ICS) (8)
  - IS-700.a - Introduction to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) (8)
  - IS-800.b – Introduction to the National Response Framework (8)
  - Documentation of at least one of the following: (9)
    - OSHA Hazardous Materials Technician Level training, as per 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(iii);
    - OSHA 40 Hour Hazardous Waste Site Operations training, as per 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(3)(i); or
    - Demonstrated Competencies for the Hazardous Materials Technician, as per NFPA 472 - Chapter 6.
  - WMD Operations Level training or equivalent (10)
  - National Fire Academy – Emergency Response to Terrorism – Tactical Considerations – Hazardous Materials or equivalent (10)
3. Additional suggested training and certifications:
- ICS-300 – Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents (10)
  - ICS-400 – Advanced ICS Command and General Staff – Complex Incidents (10)
  - OSHA 7600 - Disaster Site Worker (11)
4. Five years of practical experience in planning or responding to emergencies and hazardous materials incidents.

The HSC further recommends that CHMMs who meet the guidelines for these professions should consider giving back to their communities by volunteering their services to the any of the following local organizations: Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), Fire Department, Emergency Medical/Rescue Squad (EMS), HazMat Team, Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) or Chemical Awareness Emergency Response (CAER). Their unique skill-set will be a valuable asset to these organizations during the planning and training process as well as in times of regional and national crisis.

All local, state and federal laws as well as the operating procedures of the company or agency having jurisdiction always take precedence over any of the information provided here.

### **References**

- (1) HSPD 5: [http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/laws/gc\\_1214592333605.shtm](http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/laws/gc_1214592333605.shtm)  
 HSPD 8: [http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/laws/gc\\_1215444247124.shtm](http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/laws/gc_1215444247124.shtm)

- (2) National Response Framework Resource Center:  
<http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nrf/>
- (3) NIMS Resource Center: <http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims/index.shtm>
- (4) Security Vulnerability Assessment planning can be obtained from several sources including:  
  
[http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/chemicalsecurity\\_svaquestions.pdf](http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/chemicalsecurity_svaquestions.pdf) (107 pages)  
  
NJDEP Security Links for the Chemical and Petroleum Sectors:  
<http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/brp/security/seclinks.htm>  
  
NJDEP Security Downloads for the Chemical and Petroleum Sectors:  
<http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/brp/security/seclinks.htm>
- (5) Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) regulations 33 CFR 101 -  
<https://homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/channelView.do?channelId=-24885&channelPage=%252Fep%252Fchannel%252Fdefault.jsp&pageTypeld=13489> or <http://tinyurl.com/96gnyh> (Note: Tinyurl.com is a service that condenses a long URL into a short URL. Both the full URL and a tinyurl.com will be provided as necessary.)
- (6) Department of Transportation (DOT) security regulations 49 CFR 172.800 -  
<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/security>
- (7) Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) 6 CFR 27 -  
[http://www.dhs.gov/xprevprot/programs/gc\\_1169501486179.shtm](http://www.dhs.gov/xprevprot/programs/gc_1169501486179.shtm)
- (8) The IS-100, 200, 700.a and 800.b course training can be obtained for free on-line at  
<http://training.fema.gov/IS/crslist.asp>.
- (9) The OSHA and NFPA training can be obtained from various private sources. The regulations for 29 CFR 1910.120 can be found at  
[http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show\\_document?p\\_table=STANDARDS&p\\_id=9765](http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=STANDARDS&p_id=9765) and NFPA 472 can be purchased from the National Fire Protection Association or read on line at  
<http://www.nfpa.org/aboutthecodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?DocNum=472>
- (10) You should contact your local or country Office of Emergency Management for WMD, NFA, IS-300 and IS-400 training.
- (11) Contact your local OSHA Training Institute for this course.

Please Note: Local, state and federal laws, as well as the operating procedures of your authority having jurisdiction always take precedence over any information we have provided here. This document and program are provided to raise your awareness level. It is not intended to promote or imply any standard of operations.